



実、用 新 案 登 録 願

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昭和 年 月 日

特許庁長官 斎 藤 英 雄 殿

- 1. 考案の名称
 トケイ ブチョ テイコウゾウ 時計 ケースのガラス 緑 固 定 構 造
- 2. 考 案 者

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5. 添付書類の目録

 (1) 明
 細
 書

 (2) 図
 血

 (3) 娄
 任
 状

(4) 譲 渡 証 書

48-101868

1. 考案の名称

時計ケースのガラス最固定構造

2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲

上部に段部(1) a と少くとも2ヶ所の係合突起(1) b とを有するケース本体(1) と、下部に内傷部(2) a を有するガラス緑体(2) と、酸ケース本体の係合突起(1) b に係合する段部(4) と験ガラス緑体の内傷部(2) a に係合する段部(5) と弾性突部(6) とを有する樹脂リングとよりなる時計ケースのガラス級固定構造。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

本考案は時計ケースのガラス級固定構造に係 り特にガラス級の着脱が容易な時計ケースの ガラス無固定構造に関する。

後来の時計ケースのガラス縁は時計ケース本体に喰付け、接着等の方法で強固に固定されてかり、着脱に特別の工具を必要とするので一般使用者が自ら、自分の好みに応じて所望

本考案のガラス録の固定構造は、段部と少くとも2個の係合典起とを有するケース本体と下部に係合内鍔部を有するガラス操体と、前記ケース本体の係合與超に係合する段部と前記ガラス最体の係合内鍔部に係合する段部と発性部とを有する樹脂リングとよりなることを得数とする。

以下図面により説明する。ケース本体(i)の上部断面形状はほぼ凸状を呈し、外周段部(i) a

の上方には外周方向に張出した3ヶ所の係合 突起(I) Dが設けられている。 肉はガラス最体 で下部に内方に突出した内側部四番が形成さ れ、且つ、任意の1ヶ所に切欠部(3) bが形成 されている。ケース本体(1)とガラス最体(1)と で形成される空隙には合成樹脂材からなる樹 脂リングはが挿入されている。樹脂リングは には斜面部(4) a、平担部(4) b、斜面部(4) c、 平担部(4) d からなる係合段部(4) と、ガラス級 体の内鬱部(2) a に係合する係合段部(5)と、突 超部信と移内部信かとよりなる多ケ所の弊 性突部側と、斜面部切と、ガラス操体の切欠 部2 Dに係合する外方に奥出した奥起部(4)と ケース本体の突起部(I) D が通過しうる巾を有 する軸方向の欠除部側とが設けてある。 係合政部四の斜面四をは昇り斜面、また、平 扭部個4の巾は欠除部側の巾とほぼ同一であ り、且つ、高さは平担部WDよりやや低くな つており、後途するよりにケース本体の係合 **奏起(3) Dが嵌入して樹脂リング側の位置決め**

をする。

樹脂リング(3)のその他の断面形状は才 5 図に示すごときものである。

ケース本体の突起部(1) D は図示の実施例においては3ヶ所に設けられているが、2ヶ所あるいは4ヶ所以上とすることもできる。樹脂リングの弾性突起(6)についても同様である。カラス緑体の切欠部(2) D と樹脂リングの元を引いたのでなる。とか手段は上記実施例にといるされるものでなく、ピン等の手段によることできる。

Wは風防であり、公知の有機ガラスあるいは 無機ガラス製のものである。

以下、上記構成になるガラス機固定構造の組立手順について述べる。まずガラス操体(3)に 機脂リング(3)を接着するために、ガラス操体 の切欠部(3) に機脂リングの突起部(3) を合わせ、ガラス操体(3)を強く押圧すると、機脂リング(3) は単体では極めてやわらかいから斜面

部ので内方に変形され、ガラス最体の内傷部 (2) a が樹脂リングの係合段部個に係合し、両 者は一体となる。かくしてガラス最体向と樹 脂リングはとが一体となつたガラス最をケー ス本体(1)の上方より、ケース本体の係合換起 (I) bと樹脂リングの欠除部(9)とを合せて嵌着 し時計方向に回動すると、樹脂リング(3)の係 合段部の斜面部はなにケース本体の係合突起 (1) D が係合し、鉄衡面部(4) a により下方に押 下げられつつ、さらに回転され、最終的には 平担部(4) 4 に該係合契起(1) Dが嵌入した状態 で鉄樹脂リングは仕安定する。との間樹脂リ ング間の下方向の位置決めは、弾性実部側を 介してケース本体の段部(1) * によりなされる。 この状態で樹脂リンク(3)には弾性突部(6)の作 用により適度な上下方向圧縮がかかり、かつ、 平担部44 は平担部44 Dより低くなつている ので、カラス最間が容易に遊転して係合がは ずれることはない。

また、組込まれた状態で突起部側が倒えば12

時方向に位置するようにしておくことにより 使用中ガラス級が安定な位置にあるかどうか を容易に確めることができる。

麦字訂正

次に、ケース本体(I)からガラス録を外す場合は、ガラス録を反時計方向に強く回転し、係合をはずせばよい。また、ガラス微体(B)から樹脂リング(3)を外すには突起部(B)を外側からピンセット等で突けば良い。

そして、それらのデザイン的に多様化された ガラス級の中から使用者が好みや衣服に合せ て自由に選択し、簡単に着脱交換できるから 1 個の時計で種々のデザイン変化を楽しむこ とができる。

更に、樹脂リングは共通に使用できるからカラス操体のみ交換すれば良く、経済的であり、 アフターサービスにも便利である。

そして更に、樹脂リングに設けられた係合設部と弾性突部およびケース本体に設けられた 設部と係合突起の共動作用によりカラス線と ケース本体とは合サスキなく強固に固定される。

老字: E

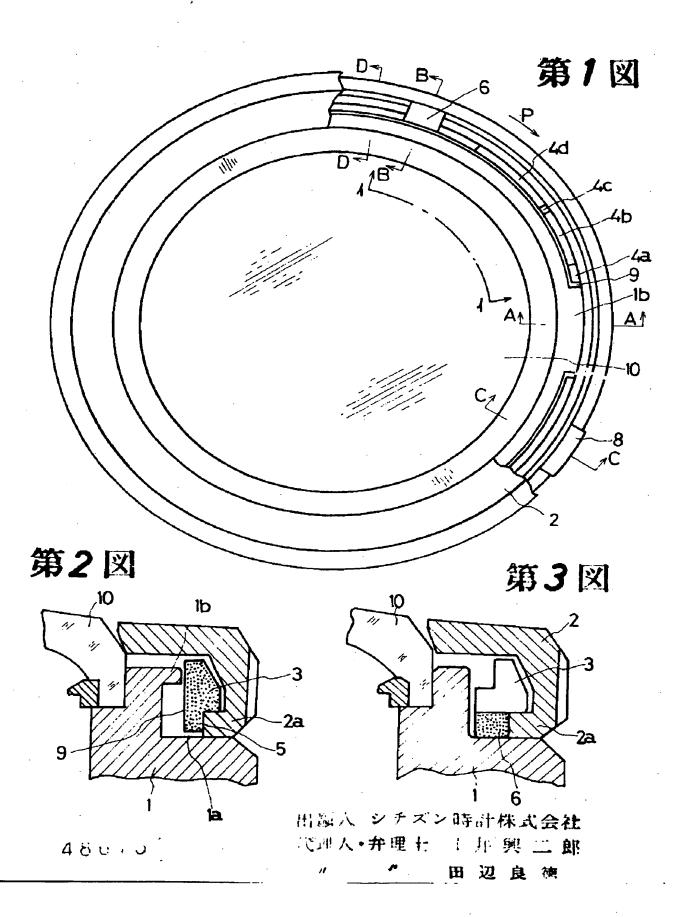
4. 図面の簡単な説明

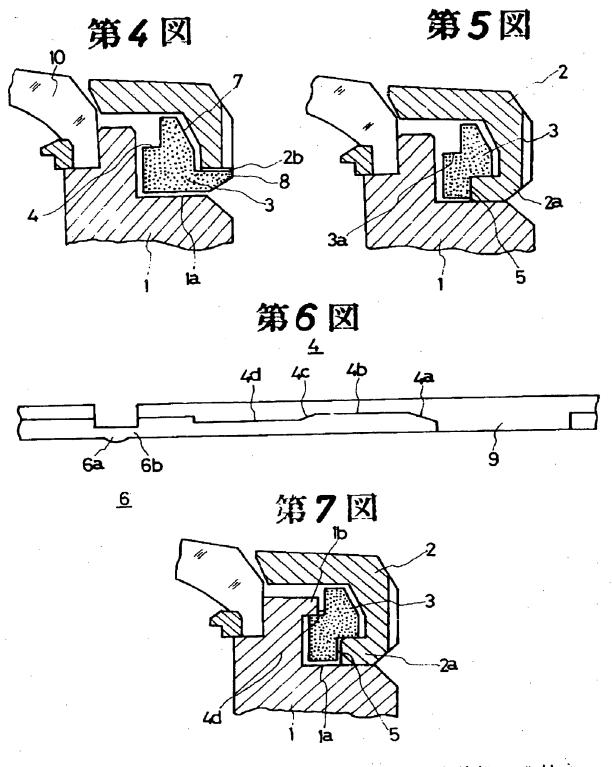
オ1図は本考案の一実施例の一部半截平面図 で、ガラス緑体の嵌合前の状態を示す。

オ 2 図はオ 1 図の A-A 断面図、オ 3 図はオ 1 図の B-B 断面図、オ 4 図はオ 1 図の C-C 断面図、オ 5 図はオ 1 図の D-D 断面図、オ 6 図はオ 1 図の 樹脂リングのみを矢印イーイの方向

に見た側面説明図、オ7図はオ1図でガラス 緑を図転組込後のA-A断面図であり、本考集 の組込嵌合要部を示す。

(1) ···ケース、(1) ···・設部、(1) ···係合 突起、(2) ···ガラス最体、(2) ···内錫部、 (4) ···段部、(5) ···段部、(8) ···舜性疾部。





6. 前記以外の代理人

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JP-UM-A-50-48675

Application for Utility Model Registration

August 30, 1973

Commissioner: Hideo Saito, Esq.

- 1. Title of the Device

 BEZEL FIXING STRUCTURE OF TIMEPIECE CASE
- 2. Deviser

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- 5. List of Annexed Documents
 - (1) Specification: 1
 - (2) Drawings: 1
 - (3) Power of Attorney: 1
 - (4) Deed of Assignment: 1

48-101868

SPECIFICATION

1. Title of the Device

BEZEL FIXING STRUCTURE OF TIMEPIECE CASE

2. Claim of Utility Model

A bezel fixing structure of a timepiece case, comprising a case main body (1) having in its upper part a step part (1) a and engaging protrusions (1) b in at least two places, a bezel body (2) having in its lower part an inner flange part (2) a, and a resin ring having a step part (4) engaging with the engaging protrusion (1) b of the case main body, a step part (5) engaging with the inner flange part (2) a of the bezel body and an elastic protruded part (6).

3. Detailed Description of the Device

The present device relates to a bezel fixing structure of a timepiece case, and especially relates to a bezel fixing structure of a timepiece case, in which an attachment/detachment of the bezel is easy.

The conventional bezel of the timepiece case is engaged with a timepiece main body and firmly fixed by a method such as bonding and, since a special tool is necessary for the attachment/detachment, for a general user it has been difficult to excange it at a suitable time with a bezel of desired design by himself/herself in compliance with his/her own fondness. Further, as a method of fixing the bezel in a case where as a material of the bezel there have been selected cemented

carbide whose workability is especially bad, and natural stone, ivory and glass whose mechanical strengths are inferior or the like, there has been no way other than to use an adhesion, so that the exchange of the bezel has been extremely difficult. The present device is one intending to provide a novel fixing structure of the bezel, which removes the above-mentioned the prior art, in which disadvantage of attachment/detachment exchange of the bezel is easy, and in which a material limitation of the bezel is nullified to thereby realize a diversification of design.

A bezel fixing structure of the present device is characterized by comprising a case main body having a step part and at least two engaging protrusions, a bezel body having in its lower part an engaging inner flange part, and a resin ring having a step part engaging with the engaging protrusion of the case main body, a step part engaging with the engaging inner flange part of the bezel body and an elastic part.

Hereunder, it is explained by the drawings. An upper part sectional shape of a case main body (1) exhibits an approximately convex shape and, in an upper part of an outer periphery step part (1)a, there are provided engaging protrusions (1)b protruding in an outer periphery direction in three places. (2) is a bezel body, and in its lower part there is formed an inner flange part (2)a protruding inward and a notch part (2)b is formed in optional one place. In a

vacant space formed by the case main body (1) and the bezel body (2), there is inserted a resin ring (3) consisting of a synthetic resin material. In the resin ring (3), there are provided an engaging step part (4) consisting of a slanting face part (4)a, a flat part (4)b, a slanting face part (4)c and a flat part (4)d, an engaging step part (5) engaging with the inner flange part (2)a of the bezel body, elastic protruded parts (6) in three places, each of which consists of a protrusion part (6)a and a thin-walled part (6)b, a slanting face part (7), an outwardly protruding protrusion part (8) engaging with the notch part 2b of the bezel body, and an axial removal part (9) having a width through which the protrusion part (1)b of the case main body can pass.

The slanting face (4)a of the engaging step part (4) is an ascent slanting face, a width of the flat part (4)d is approximately the same as that of the removal part (9) and a height becomes slightly lower than the flat part (4)b, and as mentioned later the positioning of the resin ring (3) is performed by fitting the engaging protrusion (1)b of the case main body.

A sectional shape of other part of the resin ring (3) is such one as shown in Fig. 5.

In an embodiment shown in the drawings, although the protrusion parts (1)b of the case main body are provided in three places, it is also possible to make them two places or

four or more places. It is similar also as to the elastic protrusions (6) of the resin ring. Although the notch part (2)b of the bezel body and the protrusion part (8) of the resin ring mutually engage to thereby perform an action of detent, this detent means is not limited to the above embodiment and can be constituted by means such as pin.

(10) is a windbreak, and publicly known one made of an organic glass or an inorganic glass.

Hereunder, it is explained about assembling procedures of the bezel fixing structure consisting of the above constitution. First, in order to fit the resin ring (3) to the bezel body (2), if the protrusion part (8) of the resin ring is united to the notch part (2)b of the bezel body and the bezel body (2) is strongly pressed, the resin ring (3) is inwardly deformed in the slanting face part (7) because it is very soft in its simple body, and the inner flange part (2)a of the bezel body engages with the engaging step part (5) of the resin ring, so that both become one body. If a bezel in which the bezel body (2) and the resin ring (3) have become one body in this manner is fitted from above to the case main body (1) by uniting the engaging protrusion (1)b of the case main body and the removal part (9) of the resin ring and is rotated clockwise, the engaging protrusion (1)b of the case main body engages with the slanting face part (4)a of the engaging step part of the resin ring (3), it is additionally

rotated while being pressed downward by the slanting face part (4)a, and finally the resin ring (3) is stabilized under a state that the engaging protrusion (1)b has been fitted into the flat part (4)d. During this, the positioning of the resin ring (3) in a lower direction is performed by the step part (1)a of the case main body through the elastic protruded part (6). Under this state, since a suitable compression in vertical direction is applied to the resin ring (3) by an action of the elastic protruded part (6) and the flat part (4)d is made so as to become lower than the flat part (4)b, there is no fact that the engagement is disengaged by the fact that the bezel (2) easily, reversely rotates.

Further, by adapting such that, under an incorporated state, the protrusion part (6) is located in a 12 o'clock position for instance, it is possible to easily confirm whether or not the bezel exists in a stable position during a use.

Next, in a case where the bezel is detached from the case main body (1), it suffices if the bezel is strongly, counterclockwise rotated, thereby detaching it. Further, in order to detach the resin ring (3) from the bezel body (2), it suffices if the protrusion part (6) is pushed by a pincette and the like from outside.

Like the above, since the bezel fixing structure of the timepiece case of the present device is the structure in which the resin ring having the engaging step part and the elastic part is inserted into the vacant space formed by the case main body having the engaging protrusion and the bezel body having the engaging step part and the bezel body is fixed to the case main body, the structure of the bezel body becomes comparatively simple and, since it is possible to adopt as the material of the bezel body a material whose workability is extremely bad or whose mechanical strength is insufficient such as cemented carbide, natural stone, ivory and glass not needles to say the usual material such as brass and stainless steel, it is possible to remarkably increase a diversity in design.

And, since the user can simply attachment/detachment-exchange the bezel from among the bezels diversified in design by freely selecting it in compliance with his/her fondness or clothing, it is possible to enjoy various design changes by one timepiece.

Additionally, since the resin ring can be used commonly, it suffices if only the bezel body is exchanged, so that it is economical and convenient also in after-sales service.

And additionally, by a cooperative action among the engaging step part provided in the resin ring, the elastic protruded part, and the step part and the engaging protrusion which have been provided in the case main body, the bezel and the case main body are firmly fixed without an abutment interstice.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is a partially half-sectioned plan view of one embodiment of the present device, and shows a state before a bezel body is fitted.

Fig. 2 is an A-A sectional view of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken along line B-B of Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a sectional view taken along line C-C of Fig. 1, Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken along line D-D of Fig. 1, Fig. 6 is a side explanatory view when only a resin ring has been seen in a direction of an arrow I-I of Fig. 1, Fig. 7 is an sectional view taken along line A-A after a bezel has been rotation-incorporated in Fig. 1, and they show an incorporation fitting main part of the present device.

(1) case, (1)a step part, (1)b engaging
protrusion, (2) bezel body, (2)a inner flange part,
(4) step part, (5) step part, (6) elastic
protruded part.

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